AFFAIRS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Illegal Lottery and Polley Shops. AIDS - PRAUDS IN THEY -POLICY SHOPS, ETC. The business of seiling lottery tickets and policies in this city has become so important an interest that it is said that it will be impossible to break it up. All such vocations have their seasons of prosperity and of de-cline. The lottery business is no exception to the generai rule. In 1842 a crusada was commenced against lot-teries, and they were abolished in Rhode Island and in New Jersey. At present the only lotter which are patronised in New York are those protested by law in Maryland and Delaware. There are lotteries in Alabams the arrival of an Havana steamer is chiefly interes ing to a large class of the citizens of New Orleans on ac count of the fact that it brings the drawing of the lot

does not probably amount to over one thousand dollars per diem, while the policy business, or the insuring of per diem, while the policy business, or the insuring of numbers, amounts to three or four thousand dollars a day. Up to a late period, a distinguished politician had the entire direction of the policy business in this city; and, although he has mude a sort of sale of his interest to his chief clerk, the property on which the principal policy office stands is still owned by him, and whether directly interested or not, must be aware of the fact that the business is still carried on there. In the policy business the chances are about one hundred per cent in favor of the office beeper; and yet hundreds of poor people adventure their earnings, and sometimes the money received in charity, in this most nefarious game

no fraud in the business, and that the buyers of tickets have nothing to contend against except the chances of fortune, and the fifteen per cent which is reserved on each payment of a drawn prize. This ascertion, though often met, is still made, and it may be interesting to give an example. We have seen a scheme, printed in this city, of a "splendid" affair, which was to be drawn on Saturday.

In this scheme there are 75,076 tickets, and 43,580

The chance of drawing the capital prize (\$40,000) is as 1 in 76,076. The expectationof drawing a (\$40,000) is as 1 in 76,076. The expectation of drawing a prize is not equal to 2 to 1. There are 32,396 prizes—78 drawn ballots. The telets being \$12 each, the amount reserved, including the 15 per cent, is over \$300,000. These facts go to show the temptation to carry on the business in opposition to the law. In order that every one may see the fraud, we give an example. In the Graud Consolidated Lottery of Timbu stoo, drawn by the King of Ashantee, there are given—

The number of the Lottery 78
The amount of the prizee \$85,555
The number of prizee 34,412
The price of a ticket \$1 50 From this, to obtain the number of tickets-78 × 77 × 76 -76,076 tickets.

To obtain the number of blanks-78,076-34,412-

The amount of the sale of tickets will be \$114.114 adding the fifteen percent, we have \$41,362, the amount reserved, or amount reserved less the fifteen per cent that is taken out of the pockets of the ticket buyers

When the reader takes into consideration the fact that one of these lotteries is drawn every day in the week, he may form some idea of the immense profits which accrue to the managers of the lotteries. Since 1842 three persons have made large fortunes by the direction of th sale of tickets in New York alone. The number of prize drawn here is limited. But one capital prize was ever fraces in this city, and thei occurred many years ago. The chances of drawing a capital prize are very remote as we have shown-about one chance in seventy-five

The lettery business is managed with considerable skill. There are two "splendid" schemes every week and the programmes for each are distributed on Satur-days and on Mondays. On Saturdays, because most of the patrons of lotteries are persons on weekly wages, their earnings in these gambling shops. On Mondays, bewhich are paid them on that day, and they invest much of cause the same persons may have a little left, and at any rate those who have drawn a small prize or played the right number in a policy shop may be induced to take a ticket instead of their money, being assured that it is their "lucky" week. In this manner they are often prevented from receiving any money, in case they are entitled, and continue to play. Of course it is not likely that they will win twice in succession, and consequently all their ney finally goes to the policy shopkseper.

ket for lottery tickets and the great centre for policy business. In the Eastern cities a few tickets are sold sands of money which should go to buy bread for their starving children, is almost unknown. If the laws were euforced in this city not one policy shop would be open for a day. but the system of insuring numbers, which robs thou-

FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE RECEIPTS.
On the 17th of January, the Astor House Club, association made up of attachés of the Astor House, gave their first annual ball, and voted to appropriate the receipts thereof to the relief of the suffering poor. On Saturday last, Messrs. Parker Jones and G. Swan, called upon the editor of the HERALD and tendered the trea-surer's account of the ball, together with the sum of two hundred and ninety-six dollars, (\$296,) to be appropriated as he might see fit.

The following is a copy of the account:—

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ACTOR HOUSE BALL, FOR THE RELEEP OF THE POOR.

OF THE POOR.

Dr.

To whole number of tickets issued, (400 tickets, at \$2). \$500

By amount paid for use of dancing hall. \$100

By amount paid for music. \$7

By tickets not sold. \$6

By tickets issued free for press and others. \$6

By printer's bill for tickets and programme. \$6

By amount distributed among the destitute widows and exphans of such as who are, or have been, employes of the Astor House... 167—\$504

We distribute the fund, at the request of the commit tee, as follows :tee, as follows:

Home for the Friendless.

Nursery for Poor Children.

Staters of Charity.

Respectable Aged Indigent Females.

Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale.

House of Protection, (Slaters of Mercy).

House of Industry, Five Foints.

Five Points Mission, Old Brewery.

Examination Before a Police Junice.—Vesterday, Peter Ryan, Thomas McNamee, Patrick Burns, Wm. Scanlan, Elias Van Nostrand, Nathan Switzeer, Henry Jones and James Russell, were examined before Justice D. R. Smith on charges of riot and highway robbery. It appears that on the 27th offlast January a party, of which defendants were charged as composing a part, attacked a conductor in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, named George Wilson; after beasting him, cutting off a portion of his coat, and taking the money he received for fare. The ground was covered with snow at the time, and the conductor had charge of a sleigh. When about starting from the Fulton ferry, a party of young men entered, and made use of indecent language. The conductor remonstrated with them, but with no effect, and they attacked and beat him. They also beat the driver. In the testimosy adduced, it was not shown who struck the conductor, or who cut off his pockets. It was, however, proved that the Jefendants van Nostrum, Ryan, and McNames were engaged in hight on that occasion. They were accordingly held to answer the charge of riot. The other defendants were discharged, no proof being brought against them.

The City Firsteres.—A joint meeting of the Common of the Boster of Simpervisors was healt vesteries.

discharged, no proof so no grouns against them.

The Cir Firancia.—A joint meeting of the Comm
Council and Board of Supervisors was held yesterday
ternors, to take action in reference to the finances of
edity. The Mayor presider, and he submitted a sit
mant of the amount recessary to be raised by tax in
resect year, which was referred to the Cierk, to
Frinted. The Board then adjourned.

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered issuing from the building 140 Fulton street, nearly opposite the HERALD office. An alarm was in mediately sounded, but before the arrival of the firemen

the flames burst forth from the third stories in great The lower floor of the building was occupied by R. I. & J. Tilton as a clothing warehouse. Their stock and all the moveable fixtures were saved by the insurance watch and the police, without damage. The upper floors were occupied by J. M. Fairchild & Co, publishers and booksellers; R. T. Young, bookseller; G. W. Hatch, And booksellers, R. T. Young, bookseler; G. W. Hatco, Jr., lithographic printer and engraver; H. N. Keeney, letter press printer, and Wyncoop & Co., manufacturers of ollcloth, in whose premises it is, by some, supposed the fire originated, and E. F. Quidort, wine importor.

The efforts of the firemen, who got to work with admirable celerity, for a long time proved unavailing, and the fire extended to the adjoining building, No. 138, the upper part of which was occupied by Price & Sons, manufacturers of labels. The lower part of this house

Shortly after No. 138 took fire, an explosion occurred which for a brief space of time created considerable con sternation, and caused a stampede of the firemen and police who were within the building. It resulted from the bursting of the chimney between the two buildings, the brickwork falling upon the third floor with a tre menduous crash.

Harry Howard was one of the persons in the burning building at the time of the explosion. So far as we could ascertain, however, no one was injured.

From the front buildings the two extensions took fire.

They run back some fifty feet, and were some four stories high. They also were all gutted, from top to bottom, leaving only a portion of its walls standing

The firemen succeeded in keeping the fire confined to Nos. 138 and 140, both of which at the time we write are ompletely gutted.

When the fire was first seen it appeared to be by the

hatchway on the third floor of No. 140, and is supposed to have been the work of design.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. The fire of last night has resulted most disastrously.
The buildings, Nos. 138 and 140, are levelled to the

ground, and are now nothing but a mass of charred, dis jointed ruins. The rear of 136 is also badly burned, the upper portion or the house being destroyed; the front, however, is damaged only by water. There were a num ber of small offices in the building, and many person have been made to suffer by this conflagration. There is considerable suspicion as to the origin of the fire, which evidently began in the third atory of No. 140, some dis-tance back, and the flames had made considerable headway before it was discovered; when it finally reached the front windows, the flames burst out with great vio lence, and there was every danger that No. 142 would be destroyed. This building is occupied by Thomas Sutton.

destroyed. This building is occupied by Thomas Sutton, printer; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine; E. De Groot, empite clothing store; E McWood, bookbinder; S. G. Steels, engraver, and W. H. Heath, engraver. There was but slight dame done this building.

No. 138 was occupied in the second, third and a part of the fourth stories, by Mesra. J. M. Price & Son, label manufacturers. The present thirteen in number, used for printing labels, together with the stereotype plates, and all the other materials comprising the stock, were entirely destroyed. The loss of this firm was about \$10,000; insured for \$14,000 in the Atlantic, Granite, St. Nichelas, Etna, Norwich and Rutgers. The 'store in this building was unoccupied. The basement was used by Mr. John Oliver, as a porter and beer bottling establishment; loss estimated at \$7,000—insured for \$5,000 in the North River Insurance Company.

The adjoining basement was occupied by Mr. E. F. Quidort, importer for French wines and liquors, was totally destroyed; loss estimated at \$12,000—insured for \$9,000 in the Merchants' Rutgers and other companies.

The All, about \$10,000. He was insured in the Fivemens' and St. Nicholas companies, \$3,000. Wyncoop & Co., commission agents, for the sale of oil cloths, patent medicines, &c., lost all their stock, valued at \$1,000—not insurance.

Mr. George W. Hatch, a lithographer, lost \$5,000—not

insurance. Mr. George W. Hatch, a lithographer, lost \$5,000—not

Mr. George W. Hatch, a integrapher, over to, account insured.

The buildings were owned by Mr. Edward Macomber, and were valued at \$15,000 each—insured.

No. 140 was occupied on the first floor as a wholesale and retail slothing store, by R. L. & J. Titton. Through the exertions of the firemen and friends these gentlemen succeeded in saving the letter part of their stock, which was valued at \$18,000. They were insured in the Astor. City, Hamilton, 5t. Marks, Facific, Tradegmans' Traders' and Mecbanics' for \$13,000. Mr. R. T. Young, book and stationery dealer, lost \$5,009. Is understood to be insured.

ders and Mccoantes
book and stationery dealer, lost \$5,009. Is understood
to be insured.

Mr. H. M. Keeney, who dans large paper mills in the
country, kept an office in No. 140. He lost all his letters and books, valued at \$300—not insured.

During the firs, the store of Mr. Stevers, clothier, Nos.
124 and 136 Fulton street, was broken open, and \$20
were stoles from the money drawer.

During the continuance of the fire, fears were expressed of the safety of the newspaper offices in the immediate vicinity. Hac the wind seen blowing fresher, there
is every reason to suppose that the conflagration would
have been most disastrous.

Police Intelligence. THE PATENT SAFE GAME AGAIN—A COUNERYMAN'S TRIP TO HOBOKEN.

A man named Jonathan Nelson, of Penobscot, Maine,

appeared before the magistrate at the Lower Police

persons, that were unknown to him, for having swin-dled him out of a gold watch, revolver, and a few handred dollars, in all amounting to over \$400. The complainant's tale of his misfortune is, that while stopping here in the city until the departure of the George Law for California, whither he was bound, he was met by fellow of very polite address, who managed, after som little conversation, to appear, in the eyes of Mr. Nelson as one of the most obliging friends he had in existence He states that this individual, beasting of his immens wealth, offered to lend the complainant any amount money he thought proper to ask. Mr. Nelson, however necessary to convey him to San

money he thought proper to ask. Mr. Nelson, however, having the funds necessary to convey him to San Francisco, politely refused the offer, at the same time letting his newly made acquaintance into the secret of his having money in his possession. This being all that was oresired to be ascertained on the part of the polite individual, he at once proposed a stroll to the quiet village of Hoboken, where a second acquaintance was soon made. All three then proceeded to take a wall through the woods, and when about a mile from the ferry the natipt safe was accidentally produced by one of the alleged sharpers, which interested Mr. Nelson to such a degree that in a few moments he lost his gold watch and \$230 in cash. Seeing at last that he had been made the dupe of these persons, he drew a londed pistol out of his breast coat pocket, when the one that had the watch and money (the second acquaintance), started off at a rapid rate. Mr. Nelson was about to fire after him, but the acquaintance No. 1 prevented him, saying, "diet me have the pistol and I will sweeten his coffee." No. 1 then took the pistol, and started after No. 2, but did not, of course, take the trouble of coming back to let Mr. Nelson know whether the ball had taken effect or not. The complainant, after spending some time is searching for the pair, made his way to New York, in a pemilies condition, and there made a complaint against the men, of whom he gave an accurate and full description. The task of hunting the alleged sharpers being entrusted to officers Kinner and Smith, of the reserved corps, they kept a bright look out for the parties. Yesterday a man named William Lee was arrested in Broadway by these officers, on suspicion of being one of the persons against whom Mr. Nelson had lodged a complaint; and accordingly the prisoner was conveyed before the complainant, who identified him as the man who ran off with his watch and money. The accused was taken before by the unfortunate trip to Hoboken, as all his money and valuables are doubless beyond re

VETY.

MOCK AUCTIONEERS COMPELLED TO DISGORGE. Yesterday two verdant youths, from the rural dis-tricts, made their appearance at the Mayor's office, and tricts, made their appearance at the Mayor's office, and in a doleful manner complained of the way they had been swindled by some of the Peter Funks in Broadway. Evidence of their being "taken in and done for" being quite clear, an officer was despatched along with them, with orders to make the meck auctioneers disgorge their ill-gotten gains. At one piace 550, which had been paid for a brass watch, chased in an exquisite manner, was recovered without much trouble. The officer next visited the premises of Peter Funk No. 2, in Broadway, near Chambors street, where \$20 had lisseving been invested in a brass concern of the same value and description. Here the other duped individual had the good fortune to recover his money, with which he went on his way rejoicing. It is astonishing to us, that with the daily warnings all country men receive through the newspapers, colative to the adroit rascality of mock auctionsers, so many cases of swinding, by this means, should occur.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY. arrested a German, who gave his name as C. Rufe charged in the complaint of H. Legrain, of 128 Broad-way, with having stolen a piece of silk goods valued at the store and asked to be shown some silk goods that he said he wanted to purchase. The silks being shown him by one of the cients, after examining them; he manag.

ed, as he supposed, to secrete two pieces in his overcoat pocket without being observed; but such was not the case, for his actions being closely watched, and the alarm being promptly made, the prisoner was arrested before he had time to leave the premises. On being talen before Justice Councily, at the lower police court, he was committed to prison to await an examination. The accused is a very respectable looking man.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Henry Burns was brought before Justice Davison, at the Second district Police Court, charged, by Abra ham Demasert, of No. 124 Amos street, with having, or the 4th inst., burglar ously entered his house, and steal ing therefrom an overcost, valued at \$14. From the evidence, it appears and is alleged that, on the day in question, the accused was caught in the act by Mr. Isaac Farmalee, who, harding him over to officer Hanniper, of the Nicht ward police, gave him instructions to convey him to the station house. The officer alleges that, on the way to the lock up, the accused put his hand into his pocket and then taking out a hall door key, threw it away, and that upon recovering the same, and upon examination, it was found that this key fitted the lock of Mr. Demarert's hall door exactly. The accused was committed for further examination by the magistrate.

ARREST OF A THEATRICAL PERSONAGE. Yesterday afternoon, officer Masterson, attached to the Chief's office, arrested a man named John Sherman, charged with having assaulted his mother-in-law, Mrs charged with raving assaulted his mother-in-law, Mrs Mary Anne Willismson, residing at 16 City Hall place and threatening to do her some bodily harm with a loaded pastol that he had in his hand at the time. It is alleged that the difficulty between Sherman and his respected mother-in-law gree out of a quarrel that tool place between him and his better half. The prison was taken before Justice Conrolly, at the Lower Police Court, who held him for examination, on the complain of Mrs. Wil.iamson.

The backmen held a meeting last evening at No. 22 White street to take into consideration the propriety of petitisping the Common Council for the reseal of one o the ordinances regulating the proprietors and drivers of hacks. The ordinance to which they refer, as will be seen from the subjoined copy, operates rather injuriously upon them by preventing them from soliciting custom at public places. They say that it was enacted

custom at public places. They say that it was enacted for the sole purpose of putting a stop to the "agency system," under which the deck hands on board of steamboats were employed by some hack proprietors to solicit custom before their artival in the city. The committee appointed at a former meeting on the subject reported in favor of petitioning the Common Council for the repeal or the ordinance which reads as follows:—
"No person shall solicit or request, nor shall the license owner, or driver of any hackiney coach, carriage or cab, or accommodation stage coach, solicit or request in any way, directly or indirectly, any person or persons in the public streets, or at any place of public amusement, or on hoard of any steamboat or other vessel, or at any steamboat for other vessel, or at any steamboat anding, or upon any wharf or jeer in the city of New York, to ride in, or hire, or engage, or employ any hackney coach carriage or cab, or stage coach, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence, to be sued for, and recovered from such person, owner or driver, any or either of them severally and respectively."

The report of the commuttee was adopted, after which it was empowered to draw up the petition to the Common Council, and another commutice was appointed to bottain eignatures among the hackmen preparatory to its presentation to that body. The meeting then adjourned to Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening, at No. 600 Broadway-Mr Abraham Leggett in the chair, and Mr. Peter B. Mead acting as secretary. A report was made by the Room Committee, in favo of hiring Clinton Hall for the future meet ngs of the so

bers commented on the fact that the society was as ye indebted to its exhibiters, who had not received their premiums. It was stated that the society own \$400, and had no many to most be demand. A manuscript own the demand of the second o

done so.

It was decided to take a room in Clinton Hall for the ensuing year, commencing in May next. Some very splendid specimens of geranlums were here exhibited; also some of the seculing abuillon hybrid, of a very superior description.

The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

be a'special election held to-day in the Fourthward Fifth Councis district, for a representative to the vacant seat in the Board of Councilmen. At the last election there Cleary-and from the fact that each received an equal number of votes, the seat has so far been left vacant The polls will be open to-day, between sunrise and The polls will be open to-day, between sunrise and sunset, at the Shakpeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William streets. The Inspecters are John Avery, Stephen Lynch and Anthony McCreddea. The candidates voted for at last selection are again placed in nomination—Mr. Wm. McCleary by the softabell democrats, and Mr. John Baulch by the hards. The whigs rue no candidate, but it is understood they will support Mr. Baulch for the vacant seat. The Mayor has issued the usual proclamation against illegal voting.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT-STRANCE ESCAPE OF A CHILD -A woman named Bose Clark, while crossing Bleecker street, near the Bowery, slipped and fell under a coal cart which was passing at the time. The wheels passed over the lower part of her body and broke one of her legs. At the time the accident occurred she had a child in her arms, which, fortunately, was not hurt by store, where her wounds were dressed. She was the conveyed to the New York Hospital.

JAMMED BETWEEN RAILROAD CARS -- A spilor parced James Phillips, about 60 years of age, was badly hurt on Sunday evening by being jammed between two of the Eighth avenue railroad cars, when near Twenty-second street. He was taken to the City Hospital in an

Another Burning Casz,—A weman named Mrs. Mar. garet Conahan, residing at 33 Columbia street, was dan gerously, and it is feared fatally, injured, by her clothes taking fire from the stove. Every effort wa made to extinguish the flames, but for some time with out effect. Sie is not expected to recover.

Williamsburg City News.

DESTURBANCS AMONGST FIREMEN, -Rather a serious dis turbance took place about 10 o'clock on Sunday night, between Engine Companies Nos. 1 and 10. As far as can be ascertained, the attack was made by some persons in No. 1's company, in Grand street, corner sons in No. 1's company, in Grand street, corner of Eleventh. Garret B. Lane, of No. 10, formerly an assistant engineer, was first struck across the face with an iron wreach, and was very severely injured. A fight then took place, which lasted but a few minutes, during which Isaac Bowling, Adam Warner, and several others belonging to No. 10, were beaten, and some of the men were driven from the ropes. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of ten of the assailants. The officers of No. 1 did all in their power to stop the fight, and it is said that most of those in the melée were runners. WILLIAMSBURG BIBLE SOCIETY.—The tenth annual meet

ing of the Williamsburg Bible Society was held las evening at the consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church in Fourth street. The President, Rev. E. S. Por Church in Fourth street. The President, Rev. E. S. Porter, stated that it had been decided, at a previous meeting, to omit, for this year, the usual annual exercises.

The following officers were elected for the present year: President, Jr. S. Burr, Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Mr. Elliot; Recording Secretary, John Truslow; Treasurer, William Morgan, Depositary, Nathaniel Briggs. A committee, consisting of Dr. McLate, Rev. J. D. Wells, and Rev. E. S. Porter, was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn and Greenpoint bible societies in reference to consolidating these societies with and under the Williamsburg Society.

DEATH BY LAUDANUE.—Rosannah, wife of John Titus Jr., residing at No. 322 First street, died on Sunday evening from the effects of laudanum. From the testi-mony at the coronor's investigation, it was shown that Mrs. Titus, being unwell, precured a sixpense worth o laudanum, which she took in the space of two hours causing her čeath. The jury rendered a verdict tha death was caused by an over-dess of laudanum takes through ignorance of its effects.

Court Calendar—This Day
SUTRIMS COURT—General Term.—Nos. 1, 2, 11, 15, 11,
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
SUTRIMS COURT—Groult—Nos. 574, 1178, 1268, 1155,
1455, 1223, 1217, 1543, 909, 1557, 1167, 1524, 1556, 1244, 1306.
COMMON PLEAR.—Part 1.—Nos. 187, 188, 189, 191, 193 te 263. Part 2.—Nos. 81, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 93, 96, 104, 166, 109, 113, 117, 156, 706.
SUPPRINCE COURT.—Nos. 57, 13, 538, 582, 584, 588, 592, 593, 595, 606 5, 602, 602, 603, 604, 665, 606, 53, 608, 610, 612, 613, 615, 616, 617, 619, 621, 622, 623, 624, 19, 488, 164, 568, 566, 360.

RHODE ISLAND AND THE DEAD HEADS.—The following is the second section of a bill in relation to rail roads, recently introduced in the Rhode island Legisla ture.—No railroad company small grant a free passage over its road, except to puspers, poor persons, and persons having, by existing law or by lawful contract, mad prior to the passage of this act, a privileged right of passage, and officers or persons in the employment of the campany while actually engaged and employed in the business of the road.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Passage of the Bounty Land Bill in the Senate.

Speech of Cen. Cass, Repudiating Instructions.

THE COLT PATENT EXTENSION.

A Reporter Expelled from the House, &c., &c., &c. THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON Feb 5 1856 SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES - GEN. CASS REPUES TO OBST

INSTUCTIONS.

Mr. Stuart, (dem) of Mich., presented a joint resolu tion from the Legislature of Michigan, instructing their Senators and Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of the act prohibiting the intro on or existence of slavery in any of the Territories especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduc without delay a bill for the latter purpose; and also to

procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850.

Mr. Cass, (d em) of Mich., spoke substantially as fol lows:—When, some years ago, the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation to Congress to vote for the gan instructed her delegation to Congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, I said I should resign when called upon to act. The Legislature repealed those instructions. Consequently I did not resign. The democratic party has lest the accordency in Machigan, and these resolutions are the action of a new party I am now has rasted to vote to deprive American actions, in the Territories, of the power to regulate the relations between master and servant, and for the repeal of the fugitive act, which was passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the constitution. I shall neither obey these instructions nor resign my seat. If a political party whenever, and by whatever combination, it attains power, can compel its opponents boading legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency, or resign their positions, it would radically affect the organization of the Senate, and be incompatible with its office as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the States. The Senate would lose every characteristic of permanence, as power was transferred from one party to another. This would operate against the democratic party, for their opponents do not recognize the right to instruct. The intolerant procertifion, which is advocated by the new party, would exclude from political confidence the first General who fe I at the head of an organized American army at Quebic, because born across the Atlantic, and the last surviving signer of the Declaration of independence, because a Catholic. The adopt on of either measure recommended by the Legislature of Michigan would be the signal for the breaking up of this government, and the dissolution of this confederace, There are many housest men who sout all idea of danger, and are prepared to sacrifice the structure of freedom to an overpowering impulse. I shall remain in the position I now occupy until the end of my term, unless the democracy of Michigan a hall require me to act against my convictions of duty. What I fear above all things is that the people may be struc Wilmot proviso, I said I should resign when called upor to act. The Legislature repealed those instructions

The resolutions of the Michigan Legislature were liid upon the table.

The Bounty Land bill was then discussed by Messrs.

The Bounty Land bill was then discussed by Messra. Ball. Cass. Badger. Butter, Dixon, Stields, Sumoer, Dosge, of lows, and others and finally passed, after being subjected to various announcements.

Mr. SCHINGR, (free soil) of Mass., presented a memoria from the sub-slavery society of Friends, in Indiana, for the repeal of the fugitive slave act, and the District of clouds and for the suppression of the constitute slave trade, also, two memorials from the citizens of Stock-bridge, Massachusetts, in favor of establishing arbitration in our treaties, as the mode of settling international disputes.

tion in our treaties, as the mode of settling international disputes.

Mr. Foot, (whig) of Vt., presented a memorial from the citizens of Eurington, Vermont, praying for the errection of a marize hospital at that place. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SERATTAN, (down.) of Ark., introduced a lift to change the boundaries of the Champagnoic Land district, Arkaneas. Read three times and passed.

Mr. SURATTAN also presented the memorial of the General Assembly of the Single of Arkaness, for grants of lands and for the construction of a railroad along the Western berser of Arkaneas, to lexas. Also, for the construction of a railroad from the Missouri line to Helena, on the Missaspip river; also, resolutions in favor of the continuance of the naval depot at Memphis. All appropriately referred.

sferred.

THE REGISTRATION OF SEAMEN.

Mr. Torchy, (dem.) of Conn., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into Mr. Totch, (dem.) of conn., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act passed June 21, 1848, amending the set for the registration of seamen on board public and private armed vessels of the United States, and passed March 3, 1813. Resolution agreed to. THE FIRSKEN SPOLITON MILL, NUT. Mr. H.MRILS, (dem.) of Me, called up the French Spoliation bill and tried to press it to a vote. Mr. Wells, (dem.) of N. H., asked for an opportunity to speak upon it, and it was made the special order for to morrow at 1 o'clock. Mr. Gwin, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill for the establishment of a semi-monthly line of steamers from Say Francisco to Puget's Sound.
Mr. Toucky reported a bill from the committee on the judiciary, establishing a United States Circuit Court within and for the State of California. Adjourned

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1855

PUDICIARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS. A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 126 against 42,

of a public character, reported and to be reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, and Tuesday, the 15th inst., for the consideration of public bills from the Com mittee on Naval Affairs.

EFFUNDING RAILBOAD IRON DUTTES.

The House, by a vote of 109 against 55, passed the Seaste bill refunding the duties on railroad iron in ported by the West Feliciana Railroad and Georgia Rail oad Companies, but which was not laid own according to the provisions of the law a llowing the importation of

ported by the west Felicians Railroad and Georgia Railroad Companies, but which was not laid own according to the provisions of the law a flowing the importation of railroad iron duty free, under certain circumstances, owing to the financial embarrasments of the country.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., asked leave to offer a resolution that for the remainder of the present session, all siebate in Committee of the Whole, shall be confined strictly to the question under consideration, unless evening sessions shall be held for general debate.

The House refused the suspension of the rule by a vote of 100 against 75—not two thirds.

On motion of Mr. Weilla, (dem.) of Wis., the House took up and passed the Eenate bill, changing the appropriation for the erection of a building in Milwankie for Custom House. Post Office and Courts.

Two other bills were passed as special favors, on motion severally, of Messra. Emissions and Shaw.

ANTHANON SOURISM NOVENEET.

Mr. WITTE, (dem.) of Fa., asked leave to introduce the following preemble and reconitions.—

Whereas, discussions have been indulged in this house in Cummittee of the Whole, which, with other circumstances, lead to the conviction that there exists in this country an extensive secret oath bound political assocition which seems intended to interfers with the purity of elections, and the legislation of the country—such an association as excited the fears and induced the solemn warm ng of Washington in his farswell address: Therefore.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this house, the erist hereof of secret oath bound political associtions when an association as excited the fears and induced the solemn warm ng of Washington in his farswell address: Therefore, that in the opinion of this house, the erist hereof of accret on the bound political associtions, having in view an interference with the sametry of the ballober, and the directions of the optomism and directly house the genius of this government.

Besolved, That while a careful and strict administration of the Sout

House for a full vote. We cought to show menos. I prepared.

The House refused the call.

Mr. Havir, (dom.) of Va.—No gentleman can pro-a test for me. The resolutions propose no action, a phall yete egainst the motion to pyrema the rules.

Mr. STANTON. (dem.) of Tenn.—"o shall f.
Mr. Baviy.—And I am no Know Nothing.
Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Tenn.—I am satisfied no good but
ham will be done to day, and I, therefore, more that
the House adjourn.
Not carried. Much confusion and cries of "Question,"
"Face the music," Ac.
The question was taken on suspending the rules, and
decided negatively—194 against 75—not two thirds, as
"lows."

The question was taken on suspending the rules, and decided negatively—104 sgainst '75—not two thirds, as "lows:—

James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Ash. Ruley of Ga., Barkadale, Barry, Belcher, Beaton, Royce, Breekenridge, Bridge, Caskis, Chandler, Chattain, C. Sriman, Clark, Craige, Curtis, Davis of Ind.

Rules, Rules, C. Steman, Clark, Craige, Curtis, Davis of Ind. Chattain, C. Sriman, Clark, Craige, Curtis, Davis of Ind.

Buss of R. D. Dawen, Edmonds, Edmandon, Ellist of Mass., Elliott of Xy., Elliston, English, Farley, Florence, Fuller, Giddings, Green, Graenevied, Hamilton, Hastlins, Hendrick, Henn, Iff., bard, Heister, Hill., Hillyer, Ingersoil, Johnson, Jones of Ten., Jones of Ten., Jones, Ass., Heister, Kidvell, Kurtz, Lamb, L. tcher, Indly, Lindsley, Macdonald, McDeogal, McMulley, McA., Schole, Olds, Orr, Perking of La., Pholips, Richardeen, Ridac, Alchbins, Rose, Ruffa, McDeogal, McMulley, McA., Schole, Olds, Orr, Perking of La., Pholips, Richardeen, Ridac, Alchbins, Rose, Ruffa, Russell, Saymour, Shaw, Shower, Simmons, Singleton, Smith of Yena, Smith of Tenas, Etanbor of Nr., Tent, Tweed, Upham, Yansant, Wallordge, Walker, Walley, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chase, Clingman, Cobb. Cook, Corwin Disney, Bunkam, Estaman, Edgorico, Etheridge, Everhitt, Faulkner, Fentus, Flader, Franklin, Goodwin, Grey, Grew, Harlan of Ohio, Harlan of Indians, Haven, Houston, Howe, Huat, Jones of New York, Kere, Kuez, Isham, Lindley, Lyons, McUnlough, Mase, Mattoson, Mayall, Riddicawarth, Milsey, Morgan, Marray, Oliver of New York, Oliver of Miscouri, Parkor, Pecuham, Pennington, Philips, Pratt Pringle, Peryear, Ready, Rosse, Ricelis of Pa. Ritchie of Ohio, Royer, Sabes, Saic, Saic, Sapp, Seward, Shannon, Shalton, Sollers, Stanton of Tenn. Taylor of New York, Commanding the Person of Colivation of Parkon of Pa

mittee may either be discharged or resume their duties.

Mr. Battr asked the 'peaker whether at this stage of
the proceedings he could move to take up the joint
resolution, conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant
General on General Scott.

The Straams replied in the negative, as a privileged
questice was pending.

Mr. Battr, in reply to Mr. Latcher, asked—Sappose
you have the power to try Mr. Guase, where is your
authority to punish him? Where is your jail? The
whole thing evaporates in mist the moment you put it
to a practical test. The House has the right to preserve order, and to uninterrupted deliberation on the
questions before it, and nething more. The House could
take a noisy man out of the hall through the Sergeantst Arms. If a person comes into the hall and strike
my colleague on the head (laughter) he can be thrust out
for a breach of order, and then called before a justice of
the peace to answer for assault and battery. This is all
the power the law gives on the subject. So far as Mr.
Chase is concerned, he did not care, but he did not want
the House to undertake proceedings it could not carry
out. If he be a reporter and has bothered members
either by corrapt propositions or by unaccessary or harrassing inspertunities, the Speaker should revoke the privilege under which Mr. Chase occupies the deak as reporfer. If gestlemen could show any positive law to
commit for contempt, he (Mr. Bajvy) would give up the
continuersy.

Mr. Zollicovern, (dem.) of Tenn., and Mr. Edgerton

coment for contempt, he (Mr. Bayly) would give up the continuersy.

Mr. Zollicorsin, (dem.) of Tenn., said Mr. Election manufactors are holding its meetings in secret, seeking to stab in the dark the character of honorable members of the House, of whom no one dared stand forth and proclaim himself as the accuser, and the gentleman (Mr. heigerton) in the conclusion of his speech, observed I will say to this committee, its opinions and report cannot and will not affect the character of the flows or a single individual member, and the country knows it. He, (Mr. Zolli efter.) regretted the spirit of the goalisman's remarks; they were, to say the least, a little overheated and unquarded. Hearing certain reports, which if uncontradicted, were calculated to lujure the character of members, he felt it due that an investigation should be made; and hence his agency in the matter.

character of members, he felt it due that an investigation should be made; and hence his agency in the matter.

Mr. Kom kron, (dem.) of Ohio, replied, in the remarks he made he had uo intention of casting reflections on the integrity of the members of the Select Committee. He did characterize it as Inquisitorial, and he thought all such committees were obnix ours to the charge. He was opposed to their organization, except where the charge, and not on mere idle rumor, except where the charge, and not on mere idle rumor.

Mr. ZOLINCOPER must say, when members rise in their place and make imputations calculated to lead to the conclusion that gentlemen are corrupt regarding the passage of bills, those who are sensitive as to their honor ought not to want for specific charges against members by name. The impressions of the gentleman from Ohio were erroneous.

Mr. Olio, (dem.) of Ohio, said the committee was not appointed to investigate the character of gentlemen on the floor, but to inquire into outside transactions. He regarded such committee as inquisitorial. So far as the character of Mr. Chase is concerned, the game was not worth the ammunition. If he has offended against the rule, let him be dismissed, and in this the House would be justified.

Mr. Lurchen referred his colleague to the case of Nagent, whom the Senate apprehended and imprisoned on a charge of contempt, he refusely in the New York BERKED.

Mr. BAYLY replied, the Senate had to dismiss him. The action of that bedy was wrong. He referred his colleague

Mr. Barty replied, the Senate had to dismiss him. The action of that body was wrong. He referred his colleague to the case of Robertson, the editor of the Trath, who was arrested on the charge of attempting the life of Mr. Clay, and sent to jail, but afterwards discharged. The Senate, seeing its error, tassed a resolution giving him damages for false imprisonment.

After further proceedings, the House passed a resolution to expel Mr. Chase from the hall, as a reporter, and laid on the table that directing the Sergeant at Arms to take him into custody.

Motion was made to reconsider the vote on the last.

Mr. Functon, whigh of Ky., said he was in favor of excluding Chase from his seat as a reporter. As to the continuous continuous measurements to his friend, Mr. Letcher, whether it was possible for the issues to bring itself into anything but contempt by passing it. Chase could not be held by a writ of habeas corpus. The resolution was not worth a straw.

The House took the question on reconsidering the vote by which the last resolution passed, but no quorum voted, and the House adjourned. Mr. RAYLY replied, the Senate had to dismiss him. The

Our Washington Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Peb. 3, 1855.

The General Armstrong Case in the Senate-The Perry Correspondence-The Report of the Jopan Expedition-House on Private Bills-Leves Japan Curiority on Exhibition The Colt's Patent Case A Rich Beene in the House. The Serate was occupied the whole of yesterday in the consideration of the mo ion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of owners, offi-

cers and crew of the private armed brig General Armstrong was ordered to its engrowment. Mr. Berjamin, of Louisiana, whose motion it was, ad dremed the Senate at considerable length in oppo-rition to the bill, admitting at the same time all the facts assumed by the friends of the measure. He admitted the attack was made by the British vessels that the Portuguese government had been liable to the claimants—that that liability had been dis-charged without the knowledge or consent of the claimants; yet Mr. B. contended that all this fixed no legal liability upon our govern-ment, as the government slone was the judge as to the proper means of disposing of the claims of private citizens entrusted to that goverament for prosecution. The government of the United States had disposed of the Armstrong claim United Blates had disposed of the Armstrong claim by referring it to arbitration, and he considered that a final disposition of the matter. This position of Mr. Benjamin was met by counter arguments from Memra Seward, Bajard and Clayton, who reitererated presty much their reasons for supporting the bill—and without a vote being taken the Senste adjourned over until Monday—not from respect to adjourned ever until Monday—not from respect to the memory of Senor Don Filipe Molino, Minister Plenipotensiary from the republice of Costa Rica, Gustamila and San Salvador, nor from respect to the memory of that good old man, Stephen Plea-anton, Eq., late Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, but upon a suggestion made by Mr. Clayton, of Desa-ware, both there deaths were taken into considera-tion, and by a system of "tacking" there was a suf-ficient amount of respect entertained for these two distinguished personages jointly to warrant the ad-locumment over.

Journmentors:

The correspondence between the State Department and Commoders Perry was submitted to the Senate yesterday, and ordered to be primed. It

will make some two hundred pages of printed mat ter. The report of Commodore Perry was left with his baggage, and is expected by the next steamer

from California.

The H cuse of Representatives is in session to-day on pri, ate bills, and a large number is being passed. Those s, no hope for relief from Congress at the present session about now be up and doing, as only such bills as are ciesely watched and well managed.

Those s. to hope for relief from Congress at the present session aboult now be up and doing, as only such bills as are closely watched and well managed will be disposed of.

The Secretary of the Interior communicated to the House to day, in compliance with a resolution, at the evidence in his office tending to show fraud a perculation on the part of government officials downing and implicates a number of gentlemen in an outrageous attempt to assindle and rob the D. daware and other tribes of fedians.

The President's leves was well attended last evening, and an interest he cannot be enjoy themselves. The greatest object of attraction was a curious cabinet, brought by Commodoro Perry from Jaman, and exhibited in the Procident's reception room. It was of rate constitution and we knusselly, and elaborately inlaid with gold and silver.

The bill for the extension of Co't's patent was called up in the Home of Representatives this afternoon, and Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, getting the floor, a rich some was presented in the Congress of the nation. Col. Colt could well have a xelation. Col. Colt could well have a xelationed in the second interest had one friend would naturally feel in the well-select being followed by a roar of laughter from all parts of the house, he explained that he meant only the interest that one friend would naturally feel in the well-select being followed by a roar of laughter from all parts of the house, if he had, he now called on any member of the House, if he had, he now called on the laughter and clapping of hands which would have been the member. Here another explosion of laughter and clapping of hands which would have been and squat into the meaners extend the select of hemselves, and again went up a shout of baisterous laughter and clapping of hands which would have done or edit to the pix of a play-house. Mr. Pratt and he cany which to defend the character of Col. Colt, his friend, from foul imputations, for he did not believe him capable of a dishonorable action.

A great crowd will at

honorable action.

A great crowd will attend the speaking in Alexandria to night, but the Henand will be looked to for a full report of proceedings.

E.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1865. Effect of the Naval Reform Bill The Pay R. gulations- No Increase, but a More Just Dis-

I beg leave to say to you that one of your corre pondents, who, in a letter of the 2d inst., explains the effect of the Naval Reform bill, which has just parsed the Senate, makes a mistake in regard to its principal frature.

The bill does not increase the aggregate pay of the officers of the navy a dollar, nor does it reduce the pay of any one. It simply places officers who are incompetent to active service, from any occase whatever, upon a "reserve list," out of the line of promotion, and upon their present "leave pay." Efficient officers are to be promoted in their places, w.o., ween off dury, will receive no addition to their pay, but when on duty will receive the addition which the law now gives to the grade to which they

which the law now gives to the grade to which they belong.

Thue, were a commander to be placed on the "reserve list," he would continue to receive his present leave pay, which is \$1,800 per annum. The lieuterant promoted to his place would receive, while off duty, no addition to his leave pay of \$1,200 ser annum, but when on duty would have the addition which the commander would have received, of \$700, making his duty pay \$1,000 per annum. You will perceive that the aggregate pay of the two officers would remain the same, though it would be differently divided. It is a plan—and, douttiess, will prove a good one, if the bill passes the House—to bring efficient officers forward to payons the first passes the House—to bring efficient officers forward to payons before they become superanhunted and without increasing the expenses of the nayy. It passed the Senate by a unan most vote.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Washington, Feb. 3, 1855.

The Kinney Expedition and its Troubles—The Government and the Transit Company—Air Mallory's Hill for the Efficiency of the Navy—The Large and its Chances—The Tecus Creditor's Hill.

The Kinney expedition is still fingering, and all sorts of rumors are industriously circulated at its expense, it has been stated semi-officially, that its President will issue his proclamation against them; but I heard that Gev. Marcy very properly remarked that this government Lad nothing to do with trying land titles in Control America. One thing, however, is certain—the Transit Company have less and plans of their own, and that, in addition to this, they command more capital. It is, above all, their capital which is most necessary to the success of an enterprise of that sort. No colonization can take place without more.

money.

The Army Appropriation bill passed the Senate, with The Army Appropriation bill passed the Senate, with an amendment to increase our military establishment by four regiments, two of cavalry and two of infantry, the volunter teroe and the 500 friendly Indians were knocked into a cecked hat, as were, indeed, the nine ancitional brigades, in the bill for reorganizing the army. That bill, of course, sleeps soundly with the rest. The Army Appropriation bill, as amended, will probably pass the incose, though these will be a fight on it. As the Marcalan war receives from our memory, here werehip and

bill, of course, aleeps soundly with the rest. The Army Appropriation bill, as amended, will probably pass the itouse, though there will be a fight on it. As the Mexican war receives from our memory, here wership and everything connected with it are also vanishing in the distance, though the nation may not quite have paid the moral, political, and pecuniary debt of the war.

Mr. Mailory's bill, to promote the efficiency of the may, passed the Senate yesterday, but I doubt whether there will be time to consider the question in the House. There are but twenty six working days left of the present session, and that number, with the special orders already made, will hearly allow the regular appropriation bills to be properly considered. The same holds of the tariff, which will come up again on Wellnesday next, but which will come up again on Wellnesday next, but which will never be reached or matured this session. There seems to be positively little need of tariff legislation just now, while the revenue is tailing of, and the surplus in the Treasury diminishing. What it wasted is an extravagation of the free list; but it is Piccisely against the free list that the free teaders are most clamorous. Let the tariff go over to the next Congress, and let us in the meanwhile be less extravagation our habite, and more industrious and saving in the ordinary pursuits of file.

The Texas Bebt bill, which is made the special order for Tuesday next, appropriates \$8,560,000 in full to the liquidation of the Iwas debt, for which her revenue from customs was pisiged, on condition that the credit era of fieras chall not only release the Cuited States, but also Texas. In consideration of the special order for Tuesday next, appropriates \$8,560,000. In full to the liquidation of the Iwas debt, for which her revenue from encious was pisiged, on condition that the credit era of fieras chall not only release the Cuited States, but also Texas in consideration for the irrect of the servent of the forces of the screen of the creditors. With

Political Intelligence.
REALTH OFFICER FOR NEW YORK.
Gov. Clark, while in New York on a business was not permitted to escape a partiann infliction. He was waited upon by the Whig General Committee on Thursday evening, who entered their protest (eays the Troy Whig), against the appointment of a man from the rural districts as Health officer of New York city. THE LEGISLATURE OF SHODE ISLAND AGAINST FO

REIGNES.
The following resolutions were introduced in the He

The following resolutions were introduced in the Sanatepo Rhode Island on the Bist uit.—

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are breshy instructed, and our Representatives in Congress are breshy instructed, and our Representatives in Congress the necessity of passing a law imposing severe possible against the introduction or importation into this country of foreignes and foreign criminals, since the introduction of the first natured class of foreigness is calculated to impose unreasonable tance upon American estimate, and of the latter class, to corrupt the public morals and endanger the public selety.

Benoived, That this General Assembly Evely' instructs our Sanators in Congress and requests our representatives to use their best excellent to procure the passage, by the national Legislature of a new naturalization law, which shall require a previous continuous residence of twenty one years in this country to enable an alien to become a citizen thereof, and that all processes and outer required by such law shall be required to be had and taken exclusively betters some Original to Platfact Court of the United States, and before the Judge of Judges thereof in open court.

Besolved, That his Luculeously be Governor be requested to transmitt copies of the above resolutions to our Fenators and Septementatives in Congress, to be by these presented to their respective houses of Congress, and to the Governors of the other States, with a request that they be commontant to the Legislatures thereof. These resolutions were read and referred to a select committee, consisting of Means. Watson, Easses, and Johnson.

SCHORED ELECTION OF CHARLES DURER TO THE